

Topic
Industry's Future QuestionedCoal Strike Impact
Largely Yet to Come

By Steven Rattner

WASHINGTON, March 26 (NYT)—The nation's longest coal strike is over, but the impact of it lies mostly in the future, government officials believe.

In the short term, the effects of the 110-day shutdown are expected to vanish quickly. Coal should start to move within a few days; the threat of huge job layoffs—which never materialized—has already vanished. The immediate legacies are small: Depleted coal stockpiles and temporarily higher electric bills for consumers in the affected area.

But for the future, government officials contend, the issue is more critical: Whether the problem-ridden industry, plagued by continual-labor problems, will be able to enter the modern age. Without modernization, coal output would be constricted, prices would most likely continue to rise sharply, and the ability of coal to assume a greater role in energy supply would be in serious question.

"We must solve the long-term problems in the coal fields," said James Schlesinger, secretary of energy, at a briefing yesterday. "Ultimately, there is no alternative."

Coal Commission

Toward that end, President Carter announced yesterday morning that he would appoint a commission on the coal industry, "a panel which will address the industry's long-term problems."

Those problems are perhaps best illustrated by the decline in productivity in the coal mines—from 14 tons per worker-day in 1965 to 8.5 tons per worker day in 1976, according to the General Accounting Office.

This becomes even more dramatic in the context of the President's national energy plan, which calls for nearly doubling coal production by 1985, to 1.2 billion tons annually. Even to reach a billion tons by 1985, the Bureau of Mines recently found, would require opening 254 new mines, training 157,000 new coal miners, and raising \$15.7 billion in new capital.

Without improvements in the performance of the coal industry, the willingness of large manufacturers to convert to coal—a key element of the President's energy program—becomes doubtful, Mr. Schlesinger conceded yesterday. Already, the movement toward coal appears in jeopardy as a result of tightened environmental restrictions and other logistical problems.

Western Coal

If nothing else, federal officials note, failure to resolve the problems of the unionized, underground mines across Appalachia can only accelerate the trend toward strip-mined, nonunionized Western coal. This would be somewhat ironic, for the administration, under pressure from

3 NCAA Fans Killed

MILLSTADT, Ill., March 26 (AP)—Three Pine Bluff, Ark., residents enroute to the NCAA basketball finals in St. Louis died yesterday when their twin-engine aircraft crashed into a house and burned near this rural community 10 miles southeast of St. Louis.

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Mine operators' representative Joseph Brennan (left) and union chief Arnold Miller sign pact.

Management's Answer to Labor

'Givebacks' Latest in Bargaining Issues

By Jerry Flint

NEW YORK, March 26 (NYT)—A new word is coming into the labor negotiator's vocabulary. It is "giveback."

For 30 years, the emphasis in bargaining has been on union demands: seniority rights, pay, pensions, layoff protection, time off and medical care. Unions are not ignoring their goals, but in recent months the spark points in contract talks have been management demands for givebacks or takeaways—the cancellation of some of labor's old gains.

In the short term, however, consumers in the affected area are likely to find bills up 15 to 20 per cent as a result of high charges for power purchased from other utilities as a coal-saving measure.

Similarly, the impact of the strike on employment will now apparently prove minimal. Even at the strike's height, administration predictions of 3 million unemployed materialized as fewer than 25,000 temporarily jobless as a result of the stoppage.

In addition, most economists expect the small impact of the strike on manufacturing and commerce to be made up during the remainder of the year. At the same time, even some of the lost coal production will be made up as mines work overtime to help utilities replenish stockpiles for summer air-conditioning demand and next winter's cold.

The jury's answer "was perfectly rational and does not reflect a lack of understanding," the judge said in his 20-page decision.

He said that the Indians had failed to substantiate their assertion of existence and had proved only that they were an ethnic group similar to many others.

Judge Skinner's decision was the first outright defeat in the 14 similar Indian land claims filed in the East in recent years. It is likely to have a major impact on negotiations under way in Maine, where the Passamaquoddy and Penobscot tribes are seeking the return of 12 million acres.

A similar suit filed by the Narragansett Indians in Charlestown, R.I., was settled earlier this month with the creation of an Indian-dominated state corporation that will own 1,800 acres allegedly taken from the tribe illegally.

Belize Leader
Informs Vance
Of Troop Plan

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—Belize Prime Minister George Price has met with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and outlined his government's proposal for stationing a multinational security force in the British territory as a prelude to independence.

Neighboring Guatemala has long claimed sovereignty over Belize, the former British Honduras, and is willing to accept a small strip of land in southern Belize as a settlement.

But Mr. Price said last week that cession of any land to Guatemala is unacceptable to Belize. He said that the people of the self-governing colony are overwhelmingly opposed to such a move.

He said that Belize has been negotiating with Britain, Jamaica, Barbados and Guyana on a proposal for stationing a security force in Belize to replace the British garrison based there to permit the territory to move toward independence.

The Carter administration had been encouraging Mr. Price to go along with the land cession proposal as a means of ending a territorial dispute that has lasted for more than a century.

Mondale Postpones Trip

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—Vice-President Mondale has postponed his 10-day trip to the Far East and the South Pacific because of pending U.S. Senate action on the second Panama Canal treaty.

rigidity, more willingness to take a strike. It's not so much worker militancy as management militancy."

The giveback issue is making bargaining bitter. The coal contract proposals, for example, failed twice because of such demands.

"If they think we're going to give up what we've bargained for the last 30 years, they're absolutely crazy," said Matthew Guinan, president of the Transport Workers Union of the New York Transit Authority.

Labor economists say they believe that the giveback demands have been prompted by inflation, falling productivity and generally successful union demands for money and job security with managers wanting something in return.

Strike Contingencies

"The attitude is, 'We're paying \$8.10 an hour and we think we should get something for it,'" said Arnold Weber, provost of Carnegie-Mellon University and a labor analyst. "I doubt that this is the beginning of class war, but they feel they are paying good money and not getting the production." Some companies, he said, aware of labor's resistance to givebacks, are building into their plans contingencies for long strikes.

"The Indians leadership is often at odds with its members," said George Brooks, professor of labor and industrial relations at Cornell University, with the leaders sometimes willing to make more concessions than the members.

According to Prof. Brooks, the giveback movement is split. "In the manufacturing sector," he said, "employers are taking tougher stances to trade off wage gains against productivity." But in areas such as construction or the printing trades, he said, shop owners believe that their survival is the issue, and anti-union positions are emerging.

Mr. Zalusky of the AFL-CIO sees another reason for the giveback trend. The old hands on the management side learned their trade by coming up from the bottom: "They knew that nothing was not negotiable, and left both sides with something."

The new breed comes to the bargaining table with university degrees and a "gamenessmanship" philosophy, looking for "win situations," Mr. Zalusky said, adding: "There must be a loser."

Basques Celebrate Festival in Spain

BILBAO, Spain, March 26 (AP)—Hundreds of thousands of people crowded main streets of towns in northern Spain today in spite of rain to celebrate the "aberry eguna," or the festival of the Basques.

It was the first time in 42 years that the festival was authorized by the government. All previous gatherings were strictly banned by Franco.

Government also gave autonomy to Navarra province and approved a decree allowing the about half million Navarre inhabitants to decide by popular vote whether they join the Basque country.

The first aberry eguna feast was held in 1932 when Basques commemorated the 50th anniversary of the foundations of the Basque nationalist party. (End)

Small Plane Lands On Maryland Street

COLLEGE PARK, Md., March 26 (AP)—The pilot of a small, single-engine aircraft was forced to land on a city street here yesterday after running out of gas just minutes from landing at a nearby airport.

Maryland State Police said Robert Lukas, 29, of Dayton, Ohio, was en route to the College Park airfield from Williamsburg, Va., when he ran out of fuel. Mr. Lukas brought the plane to a safe landing on Dartmouth Avenue, within 100 feet of a house. The plane bounced along the road, finally coming to rest after crashing through a fence. Mr. Lukas and an unidentified woman passenger escaped injury, the police said.

PORTUGAL
HOLIDAYS
see classifiedTopic
Austere, Narrowed-Down Program

Carter Unveils Navy Shipbuilding Plan

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, March 26 (WP)—President Carter unveiled his five-year shipbuilding plan for the Navy last week, a program so austere that it seems certain to face a tough battle in Congress.

The Carter program would fix up existing ships to make them last longer and would favor the construction of less expensive aircraft carriers than today's nuclear carriers of the Nimitz class.

"This is an adequate and realistic plan," Defense Secretary Harold Brown wrote House Speaker Thomas O'Neill Jr. in sending to Congress the shipbuilding plan for the five-year period fiscal 1979 through 1983.

However, the Carter administration plan would provide only about half as many new ships as Navy leaders had sought. 70 ships on the 157 envisioned under the five-year plan developed in the last year of the Ford administration.

Targets Lowered

Navy leaders had been pushing for an 800-ship fleet, but lowered that target in recent years to 600 ships. Mr. Brown wrote Congress that the Carter program would "increase the fleet size from about 465 ships at the end of this fiscal year to over 525 ships by end of fiscal year 1984."

The Ford administration's five-year plan would have cost about \$49 billion, while the stripped-down Carter version is expected to total about \$28 billion.

The Carter program, calling for the construction of 70 ships and the modernization of 13 existing ones, includes no money for another Nimitz-class nuclear aircraft carrier. Instead, it recommends building a medium-sized, non-nuclear carrier starting in fiscal 1980.

Labor economists say they believe that the giveback demands have been prompted by inflation, falling productivity and generally successful union demands for money and job security with managers wanting something in return.

U.S. Jet Loses A Missile Over Alaskan Wilds

BOSTON, March 26 (AP)—U.S. District Court Judge Walter Skinner has dismissed a suit brought by the Wampanoag Indians of Cape Cod, Mass., that had sought the return of 11,000 acres in the town of Mashpee that the Indians charged were taken from their ancestors illegally more than 100 years ago.

The Judge, in dismissing the three-year-old suit, accepted the verdict handed down by a jury in early January after a 40-day trial that the Indians had not constituted a tribe in the legal sense at key dates in their history. He rejected arguments by the Indians' attorneys that the verdict was illogical and should be set aside.

He said that the Indians had failed to substantiate their assertion of existence and had proved only that they were an ethnic group similar to many others.

Judge Skinner's decision was the first outright defeat in the 14 similar Indian land claims filed in the East in recent years. It is likely to have a major impact on negotiations under way in Maine, where the Passamaquoddy and Penobscot tribes are seeking the return of 12 million acres.

A similar suit filed by the Narragansett Indians in Charlestown, R.I., was settled earlier this month with the creation of an Indian-dominated state corporation that will own 1,800 acres allegedly taken from the tribe illegally.

The new breed comes to the bargaining table with university degrees and a "gamenessmanship" philosophy, looking for "win situations," Mr. Zalusky said, adding: "There must be a loser."

San Francisco Seizes 16 Aides

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26 (AP)—Sixteen city employees have been arrested for investigation of embezzlement in what authorities say could amount to the theft of millions of dollars in pension fund collections.

Tax collector Thad Brown was suspended from his job pending the outcome of the investigation, but he was not among those taken into custody.

District Attorney Joseph Freitas Jr. estimated the loss to the city at \$500,000 annually "and that is conservative." He said that the thefts of coins, have probably occurred in the last six years. He said that one employee was suspected of taking about \$1,000 a day.

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equate to cope with the Soviet navy as we now envisage Soviet capabilities to be in that period."

Elements of Plan

These are the elements of the 83-ship plan for fiscal 1979 through 1983:

• New surface warships. One conventionally powered carrier to be funded in fiscal 1980; one nuclear cruiser funded in fiscal 1983; seven DDG-47 destroyers; 26 FFG-7 patrol frigates.

• Modernization of surface warships. Two Forrestal class carriers; 10 DDG-2 destroyers.

• Nuclear submarines. Six Trident missile boats and five SSN-688 attack submarines.

• Amphibious ships. One LSD-

41 to be funded in fiscal 1981 and a second in fiscal 1983. The Marine Corps sought more.

• Anti-submarine and support ships. Twelve Tages ocean surveillance ships; one oiler; two seagoing tugs; one cable repair ship, and one converted cargo ship.

Mr. Brown told Congress that he delayed submitting the five-year plan until the Navy had finished a broad study of what kind of fleet it should build for the future.

That study is now finished. The most austere of the options presented, sources said Friday, is more ambitious than the five-year plan adopted by the Carter administration.

Would Be Government Witness

Carter Video Testimony
Expected in Georgia Trial

By Charles R. Babcock
WASHINGTON, March 26 (WP)—President Carter is expected to testify on videotape as a U.S. government witness in the coming gambling conspiracy trial of a Georgia state senator.

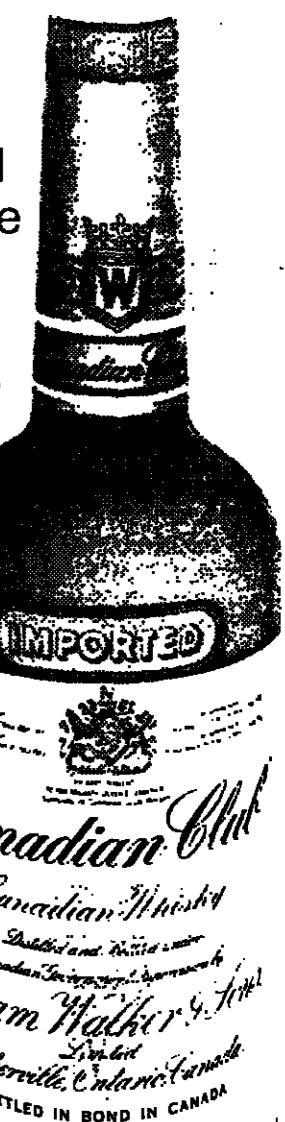
Tentative arrangements for the televised courtroom appearance were completed last week after consultations among a federal judge in Macon, Ga., the Justice Department and defense attorneys.

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After learning that Mr. Carter had angrily rejected his proposal, the indictment said, Sen. Kidd called Ray Pope, Georgia's public safety director, to tell him "that a deal had been worked out with Carter" in which Mr. Pope was to provide warning of raids.

The indictment's reference to Mr. Carter's "angry rejection" of the alleged proposal was based on his sworn affidavit that was presented to the grand jury, an informed source said.



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End of U.S. Coal Strike

So the coal strike has ended, at last. The United Mine Workers' membership has ratified its new contract by a rather close a reluctant vote. There are hints and murmurs from all quarters that the major issues have not been resolved, but merely postponed. You will notice that no one seems to be claiming a triumph. The one direct and predictable consequence will be a very sharp increase in miners' wages. Which means higher costs of coal, which in turn means higher costs of steel, electricity and all of the things that are made with them. It is not a particularly hopeful prelude to President Carter's forthcoming campaign against inflation.

* * *

This long strike demonstrated a series of errors of judgement and perception by just about everybody involved. It started with the original strategic mistake by the coal companies, whose conduct has not done much to alter their general reputation for rude and nearsighted labor relations. The internal changes within the union, and the rapid erosion of its leadership's authority, led the coal industry to think that the moment had arrived to impose an extensive restructuring of work rules, pay and benefits. In fact, as events rapidly showed, the industry could not have picked worse time. The miners' bottomless suspicions of their own negotiators made it nearly impossible for the companies even to convey their proposals clearly to the union's membership. The trouble was compounded by the confusion among the miners regarding the old contract. Most of the miners thought, for example, that it guaranteed them full medical benefits. That was incorrect, but misunderstandings on that point only complicated the process of arriving at new agreements.

The Carter administration had originally hoped to stay out of the negotiations altogether. But as the Winter wore on and scary forecasts of layoffs and brownouts spread, the President swung around and swept the talks into the White House. Mr. Carter tends to overestimate the impact of this kind of gesture, in this instance, there was little visi-

ble effect. Eventually the administration resorted to a Taft-Hartley injunction. That procedure was successful only in the limited and dubious sense that almost any alternative to its use became instantly more attractive. The negotiators, on their own, promptly went back to work—while the miners were refusing to do so—and eventually produced the present agreement. But a distinctly unfortunate precedent has been set here, for the injunction has been hanging in limbo for more than two weeks—unenforced, unenforceable and ignored. In the end, both sides were pushed to agreement by the fear that, otherwise, companies and miners locals would begin to settle separately, at great cost to both the industry and the UMW.

President Carter's energy message a year ago emphasized extremely rapid increases in coal production. The companies with underground mines in Appalachia—where the UMW is strongest—have been anxious above all to get a contract that would cut down the epidemics of wildcat strikes and absenteeism that have increasingly disrupted their operations. Whether things will improve under the new contract is very much open to question.

The startling thing about the strike, as it wore on, was the minimal disruption that it caused. By the end of the strike, according to government figures, coal-burning utilities were getting 77 per cent of normal deliveries and most big industrial users were actually accumulating stocks. This coal is coming mainly from strip mines, where labor is represented by other unions or none at all. The forces on which the country traditionally depends for rapid resolution of major strikes did not prove very effective: informed self-interest among both labor and management.

* * *

Political intervention, court action, but the effects of the strike were greatly mitigated by an unexpected flexibility in energy supply. That is probably the most significant lesson of this affair: The value of an energy system that is not crucially dependent on any single source of supply.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

South Korea's Record

Rep. Donald Fraser, D-Minn., whose subcommittee is investigating South Korean influence peddling, poses an interesting question. Why did the Nixon administration not pursue more vigorously CIA and FBI reports in 1971 and 1972 suggesting that the Koreans were spreading money around and otherwise secretly maneuvering in Washington? "This is a very disturbing record we've developed," he said recently. "It defies explanation."

Perhaps so. Perhaps it will yet be shown that the Nixon administration was guilty of poor judgment of political blindness or something more venal in passing by the intelligence reports. But there are other possibilities. Suppose, for instance, as is suggested by a subcommittee summary of an undisclosed FBI memo based on an undisclosed CIA report. The Koreans funneled \$400,000 to the Democratic party in 1968—and perhaps almost as much to the Republicans. That's worth knowing. But it was not against the law until 1974 for foreign nations, as distinguished from foreign agents, to make political

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Aiding a Vision in Portugal

When Portugal's tired dictatorship gave way to a revolutionary spring four years ago, Mario Soares, the Socialist leader, held out a bold vision of the future. One of the poorest and least industrialized countries in Europe would establish democracy and join the Common Market, and thus transform itself into a modern and well-run society. Today, Soares is Prime Minister of a truly democratic Portugal but its progress is impeded. Political advance is frustrated by economic constraint, the difficulties are more external than domestic. for that reason, there are things the other Western nations can and should to help.

The Portuguese economy has had to endure the loss of the African colonies, the rise in the price of imported oil, a European recession and the uncertainties attendant on rapid political change. The country's external accounts have plunged into massive deficit—\$1.5 billion on current account last year, nearly 25 per cent of the gross national product and comparable to a U.S. deficit of \$500 billion.

To close the gap, Portugal has turned to the International Monetary Fund, which insists on a credit squeeze, devaluation and restricted government spending. Such austerity usually works to stiffen the employer side in wage bargaining, enhancing exports and erasing the deficit in the external accounts. It

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 27, 1903

BOGOTÁ—It is expected in official circles here that the Panama Canal treaty will not be ratified by the Colombian Senate this session. The foregoing intelligence indicates very serious obstacle to the completion of the Panama Canal. Should the Colombian Senate fail to ratify the treaty, which has just received the endorsement of the U.S. Senate, all action on the canal will be postponed till next year.

Fifty Years Ago

March 27, 1928

PARIS—American jazz will be played at the Sorbonne for the first time in the history of that institution this evening, when a concert of Gershwin, Irving Berlin and Youmans will be given under the auspices of *Cahiers d'Art*, the monthly magazine devoted to international music. The concert will be presented by Fray and Braggiotti, pianists, and by Maxime Jacob, pianist and composer.



'Rome Wasn't Built in a Day.'

A Divided Israel

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK—Prime Minister Begin insisted again in his National Press Club appearance that "Everything is negotiable except the destruction of Israel." But manifestly that is not so in at least two crucial particulars:

• Begin's interpretation of UN Resolution 242 makes the return to Jordan of part of the occupied West Bank (which Israelis call Judea and Samaria) a non-negotiable issue; and his plan for Palestinian self-rule in the area envisages a permanent situation, not a transition to eventual Jordanian sovereignty.

• By ruling out in advance the return of West Bank territory to Jordan, Begin also makes it impossible for President Sadat to conclude an Israeli-Egyptian settlement; the necessary precondition for such a settlement is that it insure the right of Jordan and other Arab states to negotiate a similar settlement on the basis of Resolution 242.

Begin did make a convincing case that an orderly and peaceful West Bank is vital to the security of his country. But he also left the misleading impression that Israel's security must inevitably be threatened if Resolution 242 were applied to the West Bank.

Not the View

That was not the view of previous governments headed by Golda Meir and Itzhak Rabin, neither of whom was soft-headed about Israeli security. Since August, 1970, in fact, and until Begin's government changed it, the Israeli position had been that Resolution 242, requiring Israeli withdrawal from occupied areas did apply to the West Bank.

Former Foreign Minister Abba Eban, writing recently in the *Jerusalem Post*, recounted the evolution of that position, which he described as follows:

"For most of the past decade Israeli policy has been anchored in the idea of a peace treaty under which substantial areas west of the Jordan River would be transferred to Jordan after territorial changes essential for Israel's security were made."

As is well known, Begin re-

signed from the cabinet in 1970 in protest of that policy. Having since been elevated to the leadership of a different government, he may have a right to change the policy he had opposed; but he cannot fairly charge those who resist the change with indifference to Israel's security, since they only stand on the position taken for eight years by two previous Israeli governments.

Repudiated

In his press club remarks, Begin himself repudiated the interpretation that Resolution 242 required Israel total withdrawal from all occupied territories, to the lines of June 4, 1967; he said only the Arab states so interpreted it. But Begin's peace plan does not contemplate any withdrawal from the West Bank, as far as security forces are concerned, nor any return of sovereignty to Jordan.

According to Eban, no other Israeli government "has ever espoused a doctrine as juridically frivolous as the assertion that Resolution 242 requires Jordan to conclude a permanent peace with Israel, without any Israeli withdrawal from any part of the territories taken from Jordan during the 1967 hostilities."

No doubt it would be difficult to negotiate with Jordan an acceptably secure boundary and other necessary security arrangements, but that's not to say it's impossible. And if Jordan proved intransigent, at least the onus for the failure of negotiations would be on that country rather than on Israel. Eban pointed out that this would unite rather than divide Israel, as Begin's changed policy evidently is doing, and secure much international support for her position.

Vicious

The overwhelming Israeli response, moreover, to the vicious and reprehensible terrorist attack of two weeks ago made it clear once more that Israel is by far the most powerful military nation in the Middle East. No amount of military power can make her entirely safe from terrorism, but

Israel's obvious armed strength does suggest that it can afford to take some military risks, if necessary, to gain the kind of peace that alone can put an end to terrorism.

Begin apparently is returning to heated political debate in Israel about these and other problems that have arisen in the months since Sadat made his visit to Jerusalem. As that debate proceeds, the United States would do well to keep hands off, in fact as well as in appearance.

The Carter administration's views have been made unmistakably clear to Begin; considerable support for those views appears to exist in Israel; and the next necessary step on the long road to peace is for that nation's democracy to deal with its own internal divisions, without American prescription or intervention.

Carter Slashes Funds

A U.S. Naval Defeat

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

The final intense arguments followed the next week in Washington.

Unknown to Clayton, the President selected the lowest possible option. The 160 new ships over five years were cut to 70, of which only 46 were combatant vessels (including six Trident missile submarines, for strategic rather than sea-control purposes). This points to a 375-ship Navy, gradually whittled down from the 800 goal as the 1970s began.

Oblivious to this decision, Clayton was called at 8 a.m. March 23 and asked to join Brown and the President at the White House that afternoon. In the morning, in top secret testimony to the Senate Armed Services Committee, he defended the existing policy as he knew it. Clayton testified he could live with reduced naval spending for the coming fiscal year, but added that additional shipbuilding in the years ahead is imperative. Both he and Adm. James Holloway, chief of naval operations, spoke favorably of an extra nuclear carrier.

Surprise

Leaving Capitol Hill, Clayton went to the White House for the President's unpleasant surprise. Mr. Carter urged everybody to support the presidential decision. Clayton replied he could not publicly endorse the stripped-down shipbuilding program. The President responded with his smile, familiar but enigmatic.

Clayton will not wage an open-mouthed campaign courting his own dismissal. But responding to questions from Congress, he will give the Navy's view and give it strongly. That will assure extra naval spending ordered by Congress, possibly reaching \$2.4 billion (including \$2 billion for that extra nuclear carrier). Brown, perhaps the most knowledgeable and certainly the least revealing Secretary of Defense, is expected to keep playing the sphinx.

The real enigma is not Brown, however, but the President. The decision to emasculate shipbuilding was clearly his, not the secretary's. Why did he do it? Defense-oriented members of Congress, including powerful Democrats, say this strongly suggests — some say proves — that the Wake Forest speech merely appealed hawkish political sentiment and that the President really distrusts military power.

The true source of the Navy's defeat may be not so much presidential perfidy as confusion. In the spirit with which he twice reversed himself philosophically on natural gas deregulation and defined history by calling Marshal Tito a champion of human rights, the President throws down the gauntlet to Moscow while savaging his most politically visible arm. It could be that Mr. Carter simply fails to see how his actions undermine the credibility of his words.

Hiss Case: The Last Word?

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—The scene is dramatically described in a recent issue of *Politics* magazine.

Allen Weinstein, professor of history at Smith College, is answering questions by journalist Philip Nobile, who by the way is one of the sharpest interviewers in the business. Nobile begins by explaining that Alger Hiss has had many problems in the last 30 years, but that his main problem right now is the new book by Weinstein called *Perjury: The Hiss-Chambers Case*. Briefly put, the book establishes beyond even reasonable doubt, that Alger Hiss was guilty.

The scene in question is the last of six visits between Weinstein and Hiss. At the first visit, six years earlier, the young historian was eagerly resolved to document the innocence of Hiss, to which end he secured the cooperation of Hiss who turned over his huge defense file to Weinstein. One should add that Hiss, over the years, has become highly habituated to sycophantic journalists and historians who accept his innocence as dogma, and then scoop up whatever data are lying around and arrange them so as to confirm the previously established thesis. It is not true that all those who have proclaimed Hiss's innocence were sycophantic to the man, Alger. I.F. Stone is sycophantic not to discrete individuals, so much as to doctrines. The relevant doctrine in this case is that the United States engaged in a hysterical witchhunt after the war. Reasoning backward, everyone tripped up during that period was in fact innocent. The sustenance of the myth of Hiss's innocence comes from a Carthasian fidelity to that and cognate doctrines.

Duplicity

So there is Hiss, and there is the young professor who has spent five years going over not only all the defense files of Hiss, but 40,000 FBI documents released under the Freedom of Information Act. That, and tracking down and interviewing, and surveying the correspondence of dozens and dozens of persons in

trembling, and so were Hiss's. Yet I made a point of staring straight at him during this exchange. For at least a full half hour, I tried to get eye contact with Alger Hiss, but he refused. His responses were often directed to some place beyond me. He gave me his profile for most of the time. I thought to myself, "My God, this has happened once before." It was, from the testimony of all observers, exactly what Alger Hiss did in his Commodore Hotel confrontation with Whittaker Chambers ... When Hiss finally looked at me, he said, "I've always known you were prejudiced against me."

"I had only a few seconds, so I said what I felt at that moment: 'I don't think you'll believe me, but I want you to know how hard this has been for me and how terrible I feel that what emerges now may cause various of your friends whom I have gotten to know as individuals, additional suffering.' He looked at me and said, 'You really believe that this is going to make you suffer?' I said, 'No, sir, I don't think it will make you suffer, but I think it might make those who care about you suffer a bit more.'

"At that moment the elevator came. I said goodbye and offered my hand, but he stepped away and disappeared without saying goodbye or shaking hands."

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Bretons Bitter in Wake of Spill

Tide of Criticism Rises With the Oil

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS (IHT)—As peak spring tides carried oil higher onto Brittany's shores, a storm of criticism was building up in France about the human failures that aggravated France's worst ecological disaster.

Bad luck played a role in the original accident, and a string of unlucky coincidences of timing and weather crippled attempts to save the celebrated coastline from pollution.

But the French government also has accused the tanker captain and the master of a rescue tug of negligence. An outcry has begun in the French press and among the Breton victims against the government for the apparent inadequacies in contingency plans and the initial reaction to the giant oil spill.

The bitter mood in Brittany, after a week of official rhetoric and ineffectual countermeasures, was captured in a wall slogan: "It is Friday, and the oil is still flowing. The government is still talking." Each day, the day of the week is crossed out and replaced by the appropriate one.

Disastrous delays crop up repeatedly, and sometimes inexplicably, in a reconstruction of the tragedy.

Rudder Chains Snap

On the morning of March 16, the Amoco Cadiz, a U.S.-owned supertanker laden with 220,000 tons of light Arabian crude oil from the Gulf, was caught in foul weather in the regulated shipping lane 10 miles from Ushant Island, off the tip of Brittany, where Europe-bound tanker traffic passes close to the coast.

At 10:45 a.m., the rudder stopped responding to the helm. When the ship's engineers tried to switch to a back-up steering system, the heavy seas snapped "like threads" the chains meant to hold the rudder steady and the tanker started to wobble. Twelve hours later, the Amoco Cadiz lodged itself on the jagged reef off Port-sal.

What happened during those 12 hours is a subject of controversy and perhaps eventual litigation.

A log of the crisis was kept by a British safety officer who happened to be on board the tanker, but many points remain obscure.

The tanker promptly made a radio inquiry and was put in touch with a powerful West German



United Press International
POLLUTION PATROL—Using every tool available to them, two men from Prat ar Coum, in Brittany, try to remove all traces of the petroleum tidal wave from their oyster beds.

man tug, the Pacific, which routinely patrols the Channel in bad weather.

Line Attached

By afternoon, the Pacific managed to attach to the Amoco Cadiz a line that apparently held for three hours. It is unclear what happened during this period. The tug ran its 10,000-horsepower engines at full force in an attempt to pull the drifting tanker away from the coast, according to Bugster, the tug's Hamburg owners, who suggested that the tug was not strong enough to master both the supertanker and the heavy sea. This is an insert to test the insert function of this terminal. A more powerful Bugster tug went to the scene but arrived too late.

Amoco, the tanker owner, said that "the tug stayed near the tanker." Amoco said that a towing contract was agreed on just before the cable parted.

The towing line snapped at

French Accusation

French officials have accused the skippers of the tanker and the tug of "negligence"—a charge dismissed by Amoco, a subsidiary of Standard Oil of Indiana, as inappropriate while inquiries are pending.

French newspapers suggested that the tanker and tug skippers and companies haggled too long over the towing contract terms

before attempting the rescue—a game of bluff in which the losers were the people of Brittany.

In addition, tug firms tend to avoid alerting competitors to lucrative prizes, and negotiations over the plight of a stricken vessel are not publicized. This fact may explain why the Amoco Cadiz's dangerous predicament was not clearly announced earlier.

The French Navy failed to monitor the situation closely, observers said. A naval spokesman said the tanker gave a reassuring reply to a radio inquiry. In any event, the navy said it lacked any tug powerful enough to help. French authorities said they did not realize the imminent danger to the coast when the tanker fired distress rockets after running aground.

Now France has decreed new rules in the channel corridor, known as the "rail," where shipping traffic is so dense. In the future, tankers must stand farther out to sea, file their course in advance and clearly report all requests for assistance.

Damaging Delays

While these precautions were being announced by the French government, damaging delays occurred in coping with the present Amoco Cadiz disaster.

Besides the bad weather which wrecked the tanker, a second bit of bad luck was the timing of it on French election eve, when many officials were preoccupied with politics.

Any order to burn the tanker and its oil—worth about \$12 million and \$20 million, respectively—probably would have had to be made in this initial phase. The crude oil was still hot because it is kept warm and liquid during transit. The Amoco Cadiz was intact enough to allow technicians to go aboard and open air vents to keep a blaze going.

As the oil started to gush from three perforated tanks, oil company officials announced plans to hoist huge pumps onto the tanker deck by helicopter to siphon off the oil to other tankers.

Breton fishermen who inspected the grounded tanker categorically said the vessel could not be refloated and would break up, but their warnings apparently fell on deaf ears. Only later did Amoco admit it would take a week of fine weather to start pumping.

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French authorities unavailingly suggested that tourists stay out of the disaster zone during the weekend, an unpopular measure with the tourist industry.

A full-scale clean-up operation, using volunteers from all over France, was expected to start after Easter.

The government stated that responsibility for the environmental damage lay with the tanker company, and Amoco announced that \$30 million could be available to meet claims under a pollution-liability convention, ratified by France two years ago, and with additional funds of an oil-industry organization called CRISTAL (Contract Regarding an Interim Supplement to Tanker Liability for oil pollution).

Emergency Relief

Initially, the French government made available \$1 million in funds for emergency relief for hard-hit Bretons, like the hundreds of fishermen who banded in their fishing permits to demonstrate their loss of livelihood.

The eventual economic impact could swell to considerable proportions under the impact of unemployment, loss of seafood and damage to tourism. The oil company has said it would meet only "legitimate claims"—a hint that court action may be expected in the form of contested suits for damages.

In this grim overall picture, a bright spot was the massive response of farmers in Finistere, the western tip of Brittany. The farmers, volunteering to help combat the oil slick, drove their tractors from as far away as 50 miles to bring their liquid-manure pumps and tanks to the water's edge.

Others say that the Shetlands would be satisfied to be represented in the new Edinburgh assembly—which still has to be approved by the House of Lords—if Parliament would give them constitutional guarantees to safeguard the unusually strong local powers they already have and to add to them to insure that Scotland would not meddle too much in Shetland business.

Scottish officials say that the Shetlands' worries are groundless, that Scotland would deal as fairly with the islands as with any other Scottish county.

Even the Shetland Council's opponents expect the referendum, which was sent out by mail, to show that a large majority dislikes Scottish devolution. The tabulation of the balloting, announced March 16, showed a 9-to-1 vote of confidence for the council in its anti-devolution policy.

In a wider gesture of popular sympathy, trucks collected donations of oil-fighting equipment—rakes, rubber gloves, hoses—from towns all over France to be taken to Brittany to make up for the lack of equipment available on the spot.

This effort was sarcastically dismissed by a French official. The two special vessels eventually were hired by Britain, then diverted—a week late—to the French coast. The oyster-breeder cabled and wrote angrily to President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, saying that the delays caused by officials contributed to the scale of the costly disaster. These sentiments were echoed in demonstrations by fishermen and students in Brittany.

Foreign Criticism

Foreign marine anti-pollution experts, who descended on the stricken region in hordes, also became increasingly critical of the lethargy or stinginess in the French response. The French coordinator, who was dispatched to the scene this weekend, defended the government by saying some offers of help—from Dutch, British, U.S. and other sources—were incompatible. He also mentioned cost considerations.

In reply, local mayors and Breton fishermen complain about the lack of coordination and speed in the government's counterattack on the oil. A special Dutch ship, designed to scoop up oil from surface instead of dispersing it chemically and thus jeopardizing marine life, was summoned to the scene only this weekend. Most British and U.S. experts insisted it was vital to start mopping up the oil immediately, even if the same beach had to be cleaned several times as the oil, driven by winds and tides, flooded up and down the channel coasts.

Vessel Breaks Up

A week after the spill, the clean-up along the Breton coast did get into higher gear, and French officials asserted that 2,000 tons of oil daily were removed—still only a "drop in the ocean," an expert commented, and probably less than the amount of fresh oil oozing out of the stricken vessel.

Buffeted by the Atlantic breakers, the Amoco Cadiz snapped cleanly in two Friday, opening the oil tanks, which were emptying completely as heavy surf pounded the hull against the reef. The peak tides that coincided with the Easter equinox were expected to reduce the tanker to scrap and hurl the oil slick higher on the coast.

The French authorities unavailingly suggested that tourists stay out of the disaster zone during the weekend, an unpopular measure with the tourist industry. A full-scale clean-up operation, using volunteers from all over France, was expected to start after Easter.

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Administrative Delays

Officials were reported admiring that the booms were useless except for their "psychological effect" on the Bretons who saw their livelihoods from tourism and the fishing and shellfish industries being drowned in a black tide with scant sign of official countermeasures.

Besides the delays due to France's highly centralized administrative system, official reluctance to take up offers of foreign help caused bitter resentment among many Bretons, who said it worsened the disaster.

Local people contrasted the French performance unfavorably with the British mobilization to protect the Channel Islands, which were threatened by the slick. For instance, an oyster breeder who attempted to arrange for the intervention of two Norwegian skimmer ships, said



DARK EASTER—Inhabitants of one of the numerous resorts affected by the pollution from the wreck of the Amoco Cadiz spend the first springtime holiday weekend trying to clean up the area.

Shetlanders Resist Moves For Closer Scottish Ties

By Roy Reed

LERWICK, Shetland Islands (NYT)—Britain's northernmost territory sits amidst its most business at 60 degrees north latitude, 600 miles north of London, 300 miles north of Edinburgh, and 105 miles north of the main island. It will get about \$48 million more by the end of the century from an inflation-proof tax on all the oil pumped ashore.

Part of the resistance to joining an Edinburgh assembly is fear that the Scots will begin campaigning for outright independence once limited home rule is established. Shetlanders generally feel more loyalty to England.

Another issue is oil. Much of Scotland's nationalism was fired by the discovery of oil in the North Sea in 1972. Many Scots believe that Scotland should have more home rule or even independence to keep England's oil wealth off what they see as their oil.

But Shetlanders also claim their share of the oil. "We want the Scots to keep their hands off our oil," said a Shetland man.

But there is more. Shetlanders assert a self-reliance that seems to spring from their very remoteness. Their islands—foggy, windy, stone-gray and grass-green—are as far north as much of Siberia. They are warmed by the Gulf Stream and thus saved from the worst ravages of the sub-Arctic winter, but they are swept by gales from the North Atlantic. Everything is controlled by the sea, and the sea in this region is suitable only for fishing and piracy.

The Orkneys, which are situated southwest of here, closer to the Scottish coast, so far have done nothing else. But the Zetland and Shetland County Council conducted a referendum this month to prove, as everyone suspected, that Shetland's 14,000 voters want special status.

Special Status

The islands' political leaders are vague on the kind of special status they want. Some speak of pulling out of Scotland altogether and tying the islands' government directly to Westminster, perhaps with a large degree of autonomy such as that accorded the Isle of Man and the Channel Isles.

Others say that the Shetlands would be satisfied to be represented in the new Edinburgh assembly—which still has to be approved by the House of Lords—if Parliament would give them constitutional guarantees to safeguard the unusually strong local powers they already have and to add to them to insure that Scotland would not meddle too much in Shetland business.

Scottish officials say that the Shetlands' worries are groundless, that Scotland would deal as fairly with the islands as with any other Scottish county.

Even the Shetland Council's opponents expect the referendum, which was sent out by mail, to show that a large majority dislikes Scottish devolution. The tabulation of the balloting, announced March 16, showed a 9-to-1 vote of confidence for the council in its anti-devolution policy.

The opposition to the County Council's special-status campaign is being led by Prophet Smith, a council member, and Basil Wishart, the editor of The Shetland Times. They believe that the council is "tilting with a windmill," as Mr. Wishart said. He asked why the council was any more distrustful of a legislature at Edinburgh than of the one at Westminster, "which we have been cussing most of my lifetime."

Economic Problems

Mr. Wishart and others believe that Shetlanders' economic problems are more pressing than their political preoccupations. Jim Smith, the brother of Eva Smith, voiced a common opinion when he said, "What happens when the oil runs out?"

The Shetland Council drove

commerce with Scotland. The Shetlands once had to import most of their milk from Scotland and still get 20 percent of it from there.

Part of the resistance to joining an Edinburgh assembly is fear that the Scots will begin campaigning for outright independence once limited home rule is established. Shetlanders generally feel more loyalty to England.

Another issue is oil. Much of Scotland's nationalism was fired by the discovery of oil in the North Sea in 1972. Many Scots believe that Scotland should have more home rule or even independence to keep England's oil wealth off what they see as their oil.

But he predicted that the ratification process would be a considerable struggle.

The agreement pledges \$1 billion in military aid over a four-year period in return for U.S. bases in Turkey, which were closed in retaliation against the embargo.

Kremlin Assails Snub by Peking

MOSCOW, March 26. (UPI)—The Soviet Communist party daily, Pravda said today that Chinese leaders had rejected the latest Soviet overture to Peking because they preferred "fanning-up anti-Sovietism" to normalizing relations between their countries.

Commenting on China's rejection March 9 of a joint statement on relations, Pravda said that the proposal had received "a great international response."

The world press at the same time comments negatively on the recalcitrant stand of the Chinese leadership which refuses even to consider normalization," the Soviet party organ said.

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Euromarket**Investors Wary About Outlook
Cautious in Buying New Issues**

By William Ellington

LONDON, March 26 (AP)—Eurobond investors are taking a cautious approach to purchasing new Eurobond issues because of uncertainty about whether the market is moving into a period of high interest rates and high inflation or whether a severe business slump is lurking just around the corner, analysts say.

Investment bankers say that the funds moving into the market are coming mainly from professional investors such as small central banks, pension funds and investment trusts, which have already allowed their cash holdings to build up to uncomfortable proportions.

The typical retail investor, the traditional backbone of the market, apparently is waiting until the outlook becomes clearer, bankers say.

Some analysts believe that the United States will be forced eventually into adopting a tight money policy. For example, if an energy policy is worked out, it would presumably lead to an increase in U.S. oil prices and, consequently, a rise in the rate of inflation.

Conversely, if nothing is done in the energy sector, U.S. oil imports would remain huge, setting the stage for a further slump in the value of the dollar and a possible price increase by the oil cartel, it is asserted.

Thus, Australia, whose U.S. debt is rated triple-A, had no problem raising \$350 million with a four-year note issue last week. Yet longer-dated offerings and those of intermediate quality were badly received.

Priced at par, the 8-percent Australian issue, which was increased from an initial offering of \$300 million, traded at 99 to yield

8.3 percent. Underwriters said the one-point decline in the secondary market merely reflected the standard practice of passing on some of the selling-group commission to investors.

Among longer maturities, the European Coal and Steel Com-

U.S. Commodities

CHICAGO, March 26 (AP)—Grain and precious metals futures prices rallied shortly before the close Thursday, as speculators evidenced an unwillingness to carry short positions through the Easter weekend.

"Inflation is still public enemy No. 1," said a market analyst. "That's what keeps feeding these bull markets despite the high prices. And anybody who is short (has sold futures in anticipation of price declines) doesn't want to be short for very long."

After fluctuating at mostly lower levels until late in the session, soybean and grain values on the Chicago Board of Trade spurted higher. Traders said they were evening up their positions before the holiday weekend.

Similar price movements in gold and silver futures occurred for essentially the same reasons, metals analysts said.

Gold futures netted gains of 50 to 60 cents an ounce on New York's Comex, ending at \$180.60 in the March contract. Silver deliveries advanced 3.5 to 3.7 cents to \$5.29 an ounce in the spot contract. And copper rose almost a half cent to 59.2 cents an ounce in the current delivery.

Additional factors that provoked buying in the soybean complex at the Board of Trade were rumors that China had purchased soybean oil and meal speculation that Brazil might stop exports of soybeans and soybean meal because of crop failure.

At the close of grain trading, soybeans were 1 to 6 cents higher, with May contracts quoted at \$7.14 cents a bushel; wheat was 4 cents lower to 1/2 cents higher, May \$2.95; corn was 1 to 3 cents higher, May \$2.51, and oats were 4 to 4 1/2 cents lower, May \$1.40.

Meanwhile, pork belly futures and most live hog contracts were locked at daily permissible gains for a second session on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. A U.S. Department of Agriculture report indicating that the long-expected increase in hog production has not materialized provided the propelling force, an analyst said.

Pork bellies surged 2 cents a pound, while hog futures were up 1 1/2 cents in all but the first two months. Profit taking produced a mixed close in live cattle futures.

On the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, the expiring coffee contract jumped 13 cents a pound. Other months ranged from 2.61 cents higher to .87 cent lower.

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By Thomas E. Mullany

NEW YORK, March 26 (NYT)—In one week the current expansion of the U.S. economy will reach a significant milestone—its third anniversary—amid growing debate in economic circles about how much longer it can continue. The upswing does not yet seem to be dying, but some analysts think it is certainly tiring and that its demise might be hastened by some of the allments that have appeared in recent months.

The expansion has last only

through June to match the longest of the four postwar recovery periods—the 35-month stretch from 1954 through 1957. To become a record-breaker, however, the expansion would have to last at least two months beyond its fourth anniversary.

Of the country's 23 peacetime business expansions since 1854 that the National Bureau of Economic Research has catalogued, the current analysis of Merrill Lynch Economics notes, only one

reached its fourth birthday—the 50-month expansion from early 1933 through May, 1937. The brokerage firm's economic subsidiary, however, doubts that the economy can sustain the kind of strength it would need to avoid either a sharp economic slowdown or an outright recession late this year or early next year.

1980 Recession Seen

That view is by no means unani-

mous. George McKinney, econo-

mist for Irving Trust and a leader

in the more optimistic camp, sees

Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

The U.S. Economic Scene**Further Advance of 3-Year Upswing Moot**

little likelihood of a recession until 1980. And the consensus of the economic and business world is that the expansion has a good chance of continuing at least through the end of this year, now that the 110-day coal strike has been settled. The shutdown of half of the nation's coal mines has caused much of the un-

certainty about the business out-

look.

The major worry, however, has

been the upsurge in inflationary

pressures and expectations in re-

cent months. Inflation seems to

be sapping some of the vigor of

business, investor and consumer

confidence and dampening liberal

spending commitments. Much of

the pessimism might pass—at

least temporarily—with the

resumption of coal mining and

the arrival of spring with its tradi-

tionary buying spree for cars,

housing and consumer goods.

As full coal output resumes,

costly substitute power arrange-

ments end and the business world

recoups lost production and sales,

and rebuilds depleted inventories,

the second quarter could be a big

one—with real economic growth

rising to a 6-percent level, or high-

er.

Because of the difficult winter,

it is expected that the real growth

in the quarter now ending will be

in the range of 1-to-3 percent, fol-

lowing the 3.8-percent advance

during the fourth quarter last

year. The actual figure will de-

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The surprisingly good indust-

rial-production and employment

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ent weather and the coal strike

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occurred, but it is unclear whether

that reflected voluntary actions or

a lag in the normal pace of sales.

Since total manufacturing and

trade inventories had been

worked down to unusually low

levels in December, when the

inventory-to-sales level dipped to

1.41, or about five points below

the year's average, the stage

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(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

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The U.S. Economic Scene

(Continued from Page 9.)

will depend on sales trends and confidence.

At best, the year's difficult first-quarter produced a mixed bag of economic data. The economy ap-

parently grew moderately, but inflation flared a bit. Retail sales were down sharply in the first 10-day sales period of this month. Railroad carloadings for the first 10 weeks of 1977 were lagging by more than 11 percent from the year-earlier level, but steel output was running 9 percent ahead of last year and electricity production was up 3.5 percent. Most significantly, business demand for credit has increased strongly this year.

Euromarket

(Continued from Page 9.)

was said to be moving slowly because other Mexican issues are available in the aftermarket with yields of at least a half-point higher.

Not much enthusiasm reported for a 50-million-DM, 10-year issue of the Finnish state company, Rautaruukki Oy. The government-guaranteed notes were expected to carry a coupon of 5.75 percent, which was again said to be too low.

Among private placements, a 35-million-DM, 10-year issue for the Norwegian city of Trondheim was offered at par bearing 5.75 percent. In addition, Thailand, making its debut in the Eurobond market, sold 50 million DM of five-year notes at 99.25, bearing a coupon of 6.25 percent to yield 6.46 percent.

Eurosterling issues declined during the week because the currency dropped to successive lows for the year against the Deutsche mark and was also somewhat weak against the dollar.

A 10-million, 10-year offering for Gestetner Holdings, the U.K. printing machinery company, was reported to be selling very slowly despite the high indicated coupon of 10.5 percent.

At present, four DM issues are on offer, but dealers said that neither the quality nor the indicated terms were particularly impressive.

A 200-million-DM, 12-year issue for Whitbread & Co., the U.K. brewery, which is also expected to carry a coupon of 10.5 percent.

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Consolidated Trading

Of AMEX Listings

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Issues traded in: 1,259

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Started last November, and then finally picked up in the second 10-day sales period of this month. Railroad carloadings for the first 10 weeks of 1977 were lagging by more than 11 percent from the year-earlier level, but steel output

was running 9 percent ahead of last year and electricity production was up 3.5 percent. Most significantly, business demand for credit has increased strongly this year.

The biggest news of recent days, however, was a nonevent—the absence of a rumored statement from President Carter concerning tougher anti-inflation measures.

Volume: 11,230,636 shares

Issues traded in: 1,259

Advances 453; declines: 345; unchanged: 341

New Highs: 125; new lows: 15

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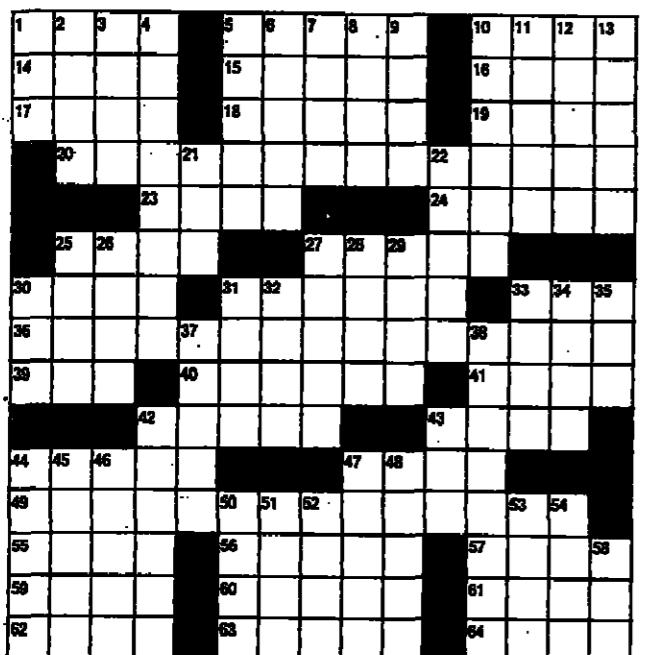
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CROSSWORD *By Eugene T. Maleska*

ACROSS:
 1 Chagall
 2 Swiftly
 3 The Beehive State
 4 Football Hall of Fame
 5 Fame locale
 6 Cleansing agent
 7 Vincent Lopez theme
 8 Servant, in India
 9 Comic character
 10 Winged
 11 Gleason's "How sweet —!"
 12 Accepts a secondary position
 13 S. African of Dutch extraction
 14 Desperate need of Richard III
 15 Grebe's cousin
 16 Alaskan highway
 17 Possessed
 18 Kin of Monday-morning quarterbacks
 19 Anger
 20 Lasso
 21 Therefore
 22 Hindu grouping
 23 Church calendar
 24 On both sides: prefix
 25 A thousand ages
 26 Military uniform
 27 *Mr. Bede*
 28 *On the qui vive*
 29 Quality of sound
 30 Outer covering
 31 *Spartacus* was one
 32 Popular figure
 33 Pub drinks
 34 Lover's antithesis
 35 Servant, in India
 36 *Conrad!*
 37 *Oliver!*
 38 *Bill!*
 39 *IT IS NOT "YO!"*
 40 *A LITTLE REMINDER...*
 41 *WHEN I CALL THE ROLL THE CORRECT ANSWER IS, "HERE!"*
 42 *THE FACT THAT YOU INFILTRATED SIX HUNDRED AND FORTY PARLORS TAKES THE ZING OUT OF IT, KID.*
 43 *UH...UH...*
 44 *WOW! MY WHOLE FAMILY RUSHING OUT TO GREET ME!*
 45 *HOW WONDERFUL!*
 46 *THERE'S A BIG FIRE DOWN THE STREET, DAD!*
 47 *...UH...UH...*
 48 *CLICK*
 49 *I WAS AFRAID THAT MIGHT HAPPEN*
 50 *CLICK*
 51 *NOPE*
 52 *WALKER*
 53 *CLICK*
 54 *CLICK*
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For 5 High Draft Choices

Simpson Traded to 49ers

From Wire Dispatches
SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—O.J. Simpson has been traded by the Buffalo Bills of the National Football League to the San Francisco 49ers for five draft choices over the next three years.

Both the 30-year-old running back and executives of the 49ers made no effort to hide their mutual jubilation over completion of the trade.

"I'm at last; Great God Almighty, I'm home at last," said Simpson, a native of San Francisco, as he met reporters along with the top management of the 49ers after he passed a crucial physical examination.

Simpson was drafted by the Bills in 1969 as the No. 1 choice of the draft after setting 13 school records while gaining 3,423 yards in 574 carries at the University of Southern California.

Holds Many Records

As a rookie, he gained 697 yards in his first year. But since then he has set the National Football League record for most yards gained in a year, 2,003 in 1973; most games in which 100 yards or more were gained in a rushing season, 11 in 1973; most games in which 200 yards or more were gained rushing in a career, six; most games 200 yards or more gained rushing in a season, seven in 1973; most consecutive games 100 yards or more rushing, seven in 1973; most consecutive games gaining 200 yards or more rushing two in 1973 and 1976; and most touchdowns in a season, 23 in 1975.

"O.J. is back," said general manager Joe Thomas. "And the important thing is that we didn't have to give up any of our current players to get him."

O.J. Simpson
Jubilant after trade

of professional football. And he indicated that he would make no attempts to renegotiate his current contract.

The trade from Buffalo to San Francisco was not a surprise since Simpson has said for some time that he was "frustrated" in Buffalo and that he wanted to play on a championship team.

The 49ers have been seeking a spark for their offensive line after several disappointing seasons.

And they also are aware of Simpson's popularity here; where he grew up and played football at Galileo High School and City College of San Francisco before gaining national recognition at the University of Southern California.

First Things First

"O.J. will be most important on the field; if we get the job done there the box office will take care of itself," said Thomas when asked about Simpson's ability to attract fans.

"But there's no doubt O.J. has that appeal," he added. Candlestick Park has rarely been sold out in recent years in contrast with the Oakland Coliseum across the bay where the Oakland Raiders play.

The 49ers are taking a chance on Simpson, who had knee surgery last year. He also was forced to leave the Bills' training camp last July after reporting blurred vision in his left eye from a blow to the head in 1976. Still, he needs just 2,129 yards to become the NFL's all-time leading rusher.

Simpson and Thomas both said they believed the Buffalo Bills would also benefit from the trade since the new general manager there, Chuck Knox, has begun to rebuild that team with future draft choices.

Tennessee Swimmers Win NCAA Meet

LONG BEACH, Calif., March 26 (UPI) — Tennessee, with sophomore sprinter Andy Coan posting his second victory of the meet, wrapped up its first NCAA swimming and diving title last night.

UCLA freshman Brian

Goodell notched his third victory of the competition.

The Volunteers, runners-up in the 1973 and 1976 NCAA meets and third behind the University of Southern California and Alabama last year, scored 307 points.

The 49ers will receive the 49ers' No. 1 draft choice in 1979, the No. 2 and No. 3 choices this year and the No. 2 and No. 4 choices in 1980.

Simpson said he thought he could play at least two more years



Sidney Moncrief of Arkansas leaps in for a lay-up in the second half of the NCAA semifinal in St. Louis as Truman Clayton (22) and Dwane Casey (20) of Kentucky look on helplessly.

Holmes Whips Shavers In Fight to Meet Norton

LAS VEGAS, Nev., March 26 (UPI) — Larry Holmes nullified the power of Earnie Shavers with a left hook late in the round, then slammed home 8 to 10 accurate shots to the head that had Shavers wobbling at the bell.

Shavers was very tired.

It was a crushing defeat for the man who had gone 15 rounds in a losing title bid against then-champion Muhammad Ali last Sept. 29. He will be 34 years old next August and is doubtful he will be able to fight his way back into a title shot. He is too dangerous a puncher for contenders to fight if they don't have to.

Holmes, now 27-0, answered two important questions against the toughest man he has fought: he has heart and he can take a punch.

Holmes earned \$100,000, by far his biggest payday. And now, the real big money is just around the corner for the fighter who has served as a sparring partner to such well known heavyweights as Ali, Ron Lyle and Shavers.

Saved by the Bell

Shavers looked ready to go down when the bell rang and he staggered across the ring to his corner.

Judge Harold Buck and judge

Joe Swessel each scored the fight 120-108 and judge Dave Moretti saw it 119-109, all for Holmes.

Shavers' best round was the second, in which he got home three good rights to the head which shook Holmes. But the 28-year-old Pennsylvanian, who calls himself the "Eastern Assassin," was able to turn Shavers' power against him for most of the fight.

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In the seventh, Holmes, who weighed 210 — the same as Shavers — hurt Shavers with a left hook late in the round, then slammed home 8 to 10 accurate shots to the head that had Shavers wobbling at the bell.

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